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for mucA and mucB proteins have been reported by Hall et al. and given GenBank accession number X16596 (SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 11, SEQ ID NO: 12 and SEQ ID NO: 13). See also, Kulaeva O.I. et al. J. Bacteriol. 177(10):2737-2743 (1995). Plasmid R46 is the parent plasmid for plasmid pKM101. The nucleotide and corresponding amino acid sequences for the *E. coli* plasmid pKM101 encoding at least muc genes have been reported by Perry, K.L. et al. and by Tanooka et al. (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82(13):4331-4335 (1985) and J. Bacteriol. 173(9):2906-2914 (1991), respectively) and given GenBank accession numbers D90147 (SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 15 and SEQ ID NO: 16), M13388, and M12287. The nucleotide and corresponding amino acid sequences for a *S. typhimurium* plasmid R394 encoding mucA and mucB genes have been reported by Woodgate et al. and given GenBank accession number AF039836 (SEQ ID NO: 20, SEQ ID NO: 21 and SEQ ID NO: 22). The nucleotide and corresponding amino acid sequences for a *S. typhimurium* LT2 umuDC operon have been reported by Smith et al. and Thomas et al. (J. Bacteriol. 172:4694-4978 (1990) and J. Bacteriol. 172:4979-4989 (1990), respectively) and given GenBank accession numbers M57431 and M35010 (SEQ ID NO: 17, SEQ ID NO: 18 and SEQ ID NO: 19). See also, Nohmi T. et al., J. Bacteriol. 173(3):1051-63 (1991). The disclosures of each of the GenBank accessions mentioned in this paragraph and the Perry, K.L. et al. reference are incorporated herein by reference.--

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At page 13, please replace the paragraph beginning at line 19 with the following:

--Preferred SOS genes include the *umuC* gene and the *umuD* gene with the corresponding control sequence, preferably of *Escherichia coli*. The nucleotide and corresponding amino acid sequences of these genes are shown in Figure 13 (SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2 and SEQ ID NO: 3) and have been reported by Perry et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82, 4331-4335 (1985) and given GenBank accession number M13387. The *umuC* gene and the *umuD* gene are expressed under control of their natural promoter. One promoter controls the expression of both genes. This promoter is located upstream of the *umuD* and *umuC* coding sequences and, although not limiting to the present invention, is negatively regulated by the LexA protein. After DNA damage, LexA protein can be cleaved and the gene activated. The UmuD and UmuC proteins form a novel polymerase that provides the cell with the capacity to polymerize opposite DNA damage lesions.--

a3

At pages 13-14, please replace the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 30 with the following:

--A fragment of this sequence including nucleotides 1 to 968 of SEQ ID NO: 1 can be employed in the present constructs and methods as an SOS gene that responds to mutagens and powers expression of a fluorescent protein. A coding sequence for a heterologous protein, such as a fluorescent protein, can be expressed when inserted in place of all or part of the coding sequence of the *umuC* gene and/or the *umuD* gene, or inserted into and in reading frame with either of these coding sequences. Preferably, a heterologous coding sequence is placed into the *umuC* gene coding sequence at a location such as after nucleotide 968 of SEQ ID NO: 1.--

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At pages 19-20, please replace the paragraph beginning at page 19, line 22 with the following:

-- Suitable genes and coding sequences for wild type and variant green fluorescent proteins are described in Prasher et al., Gene 111, 229-233 (1992) and (GenBank Accession No. M62653) and in Figure 4a of U.S. Patent No. 5,958,713. The following sequences can provide a green fluorescent protein coding sequence for the DNA construct of the invention. The nucleotide and corresponding amino acid sequences for an *A. victoria* green fluorescent protein have been reported by Prasher et al. *supra* with GenBank accession numbers M62654 (SEQ ID NO: 4 and SEQ ID NO: 5) and M62653 and by Inouye et al. (FEBS Lett 351(2-3): 277-280 (1994)) with GenBank accession number L29345. The nucleotide and corresponding amino acid sequences for an *A. victoria* green fluorescent protein mutant 3 have been reported by Cormack et al. (Gene *supra* and Microbiology 143(Part 2):303-11 (1997)) and given GenBank accession number U73901 (SEQ ID NO: 23 and SEQ ID NO: 24). The disclosures of each of the GenBank accessions mentioned in this paragraph are incorporated herein by reference.--

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At page 20, please replace the paragraph beginning at line 4 with the following:

-- A preferred *Aequorea victoria* green fluorescent protein is the variant encoded by a polynucleotide having the sequence shown in Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO: 6), or a degenerate sequence encoding the same amino acid sequence. A preferred degenerate sequence employs codons optimized for expression in the host cell. The amino acid sequence of the preferred green